THE CHAMPION BOAT RACE.

Great Match at Pittsburg for One Thou-sand Dollars—Brown and Hamili the Contestants—Brown Comes in Ahead— Hamili Claims a Foal—Particulars of the Bace, Etc.

PRITSBURG, May 21.—The great sculling match between Brown and Hamili for the sum of one thousand dollars a side came off to-day, and although the former came in ahead, no decision can be arrived at as to the superiority of the one or the other, as Hamili claims a foul, and one or the other, as Hatelii claims a foul, and the judges have not yet rendered a decision.

For a few days past the interest felt has manifested itself in various quarters, and Brown was made aware that he had friends—warm, enthusiastic friends—even in Hamili's home and principal stronghold. The attendance from abroad was not as large as was expected, but this is attributed to Brown's recent cards notifying his friends not te venture bets on his winning, and also his expressing dissatisfactian with the course and the extrangements. Shea, Brown's trainer, injured him some in public estimation by deciaring that Brown was desirous of seiling the race, and had made overtures to the Hamili party. Brown, of course, denied the soft impeachment in a card published in the Pittsburg papers, which brought forth a rejoinder from John Hamill, a brother of Jimmy.

BROWN'S TRAINING.

Brown, several days previous to the race, and notwithstanding his card warning his friends not to venture their piles upon his success, found time to write to a friend in Portland, in which he gave a description of his daily training. In it he says he "travels six miles and seventeen yards daily, picking up one hundred potatees one yard spart, and carrying them separately to a basket. Previous to this exercise he walks four miles before breakfast. He also pulls at a fifty-six pound pulling machine, and swings the clubs. His diet consists of beefsteek, ten, dry tosst, and corn bread, with mutton-chops for change of meat.

Mis splendid condition proved that he was in earnest. A week before the race he ceased all work, except rowing, and two days before the almortant event he did not go into his boat at all. He speaks thus confidently of winning the race to his Portland correspondent:—

"I calculate to row that five and a half miles on the day of the race inside of —. They say it is only five miles, but I have measured it, and it is over five and a half. I don't care if they put the stake down to Cincinnatt, for my own opinion is that the further we go the greatest distance I will come out ahead. I have come to the conc usion that five miles is my favorite distance, instead of three."

Brown informed me that the difficulty with his trainer originated through the latter's incompetency. About ten days ago he moved his training quarters to the boat house of the McKee Boat Club, South Pittsburg. During the past week he was basily engaged studying the course and arriving at a knowledge of its alleged intricacles. He has had for trainers, since he parted with Shea, Fred. Dierst and Fred. Wolf, of this place. BROWN'S TRAINING.

JIMMY HAMILL. I called on Jimmy Hamill yesterday at his quarters. He gave me a cordial welcome, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to know that the Herald would have an eye-witness on the spot. He showed a disinclination to talk about the race, but said he would do all in his power to win. He declared that he was in tiptop condition, but that he found it hard work to reduce his avoirdupois.

WALTER BROWN'S RECORD. WALTER BROWN'S RECORD.

Hamill's opponent was born in Madison, Greene county, N. Y., on October 7, 1840. He is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs when in racing condition one hundred and sixty-three pounds. The first race in which Brown rowed was in the autumn of 1858, at a regatta in Newburg Bay, when, in a fleet of eight entries in the double scuil lapstreak race, distance two miles, he came in in the winning boat. Time, 16 minutes. Since then he has rowed in numerous races achieving many vicrowed in numerous races, achieving many vic-tories, and always making admirable time. He has never rowed a five mile race. In his contest with Joshua Ward, in Portland harbor, his time for three miles was 22.30. After the above race, Brown challenged any oarsman in the United States to row for a distance of two or five miles. Hamill answered the challenge, which resulted in arrangements being entered into for the race of to-day.

HAMILL'S record as an oarsman is too well known to need record as an oarsman is too well known to need rebearsing. The following is a correct statement of his time in five mile races;—Defeated Joshua Ward on the Schuylkill in 37 39; was defeated by Ward on the Hudson in 42 23; again beat Ward on the Hudson in 37:37; and again beat on the Monongahela in 40 46; was defeated by Harry Heiley (on the Tyne on July 4, 1866, in 33 29, and again, on the day following, in 36 patentes.

THE BOATS.

Brown's boat is one of the most perfect things of the kind ever constructed. Its dimensions are—length, thirty-one feet nine inches; width, thirteen and a half inches; six and a quarter inches from the gunwale down; width across outriggers, five feet; weight, thirty-six pounds. He uses a nine foot ten inch oar, Euglish style, each weighing six pounds. The boat was built by Elliott, of Greenpoint, and polished at Phelan's billiard factory in New York. He first intended to call it the Michael Phelan, but has changed the name to the Portland. Hamili's snell issalso a perfect beauty.

BETTING PREVIOUS TO THE BACE

'RETTING PREVIOUS TO THE RACE. Up to Saturday evening the bels ranged three or four to one on Hamill, but many who saw Brown row on Sunday changed their opinion of him, and less odds were taken. Hamill's friends, however, were willing to go any amount on odds of two to one, and they were not at a loss for takers.

THE RACE.

There was very little work done to-day here, It was a sort of general holiday. As early as 12 o'clock Smithfield street was crowded with pedestrians, all journeying towards the Monongahela, the scene of conflict between Hamill and Brown. At 1 o'clock there must have been forty thousand people lining both shores. A sharp rain, however, scattered them to convenient shelter.

The time for starting slipped by and the race was given up. Jimmy Hamill was not afraid rain, jueither was Walter Brown. The latter came out in his skiff. He was not enthusiastically received, but was made to understand

came out in bis skiff. He was not enthusiastically received, but was made to understand that he had a few friends in the crowd. He rowed around, and his guide boat went ahead. He appeared to be in spiendid spirits, which his friends acknowledged.

At exactly haif past is o'clock the sharp signal rang out, and Brown was said to be in readiness. His boat fairly jumped out of the water, and the spectators on the line of the ahore expressed their astonishment. Away as far as you could see Brown kept ahead. Hamill was doing his best, but it did not tell. At a point some three hundred yards above the buoy Brown was a full length ahead, and kept so until the turn was made. As already stated, the buoy was turned with Brown half a length in the lead. Before the contestants had pulled more than a hundred yards, a temporary stop occurred, caused, it is stated, by Hamill running his boat foul of that of his rival. The latter soon got clear, however, and kept steadily on his course, maintaining the same advanstop occurred, caused, it is stated, by Hamili running his boat foul of that of his rival. The latter soon got clear, however, and kept steadily on his course, maintaining the same advantage up as far as Sawmili Run, one and a half mile from the starting point; the lead was kept by the Portlander without much apparent effort, indicating that he felt he had things pretty much his own way. At Sawmill Run Hamili gained slightly, and the boats passed the ferry landing very nearly even, Brown leading by about four feet; but by a few vigorous strokes he again placed the old half length distance between them, and kept it until they had resched Lorenz's glass house, which is a little less than halffa mile below the Suspension Bridge. Here Hamili ceased to row, and the Portlander pulled galiantly up to the score, smid the most enthusiastic cheers of the populace. His time was forty-six minutes and thirty seconds.

RECONSTRUCTION.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN NEW ORLHANS RELATIVE TO THE PRACE AND ORDER OF THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—New Orieans papers have been received to-night containing proclamations from both military and civil authorities concerning the peace and order of that city, and instructing the freedmen as to the manner in which they shall conduct themselves. The labor question and politics have evidently threatened seriously the peace of the sity.

THE NEWMARKET MURDER. TRIAL OF BRIDGET DERGEN FOR KILLING MRS.

CORTELL.

Mr. Theodore Coriell, the first witness who was sworn, yesterday morning, in the Court at New Brunswick, N. J., testified that about 12) o'clock on the morning of February 26, Bridget Dergan, the servant who is accused of the murder of Mrs. Coriell, knecked at the front door of the deponent's abode and informed him that burglars were "over at Dr. Coriell's house;" deponent accompanied the girl to Dr. Coriell's, and found Mrs. Coriell's bedroom on fire; with the assistance of a neighbor, extinguished the flames; subsequently conversed with Bridget Dergen, and she said that about 81% o'clock on the night of the 25th two men called at Dr. Coriell's, and departed at about 10½, she was in the kitchen, minding the babe; Mrs. Coriell admitted the men, and soon afterwards bade her summon the Doctor; she then took the babe and ran out of the kitchen door, the men, at that time, according to her story, being in the sitting-room; deponent noted her behavior while she was giving him this information, and he and Asa Bush observed and spoke of spots of blood on the petticoats of the babe, which she was dressing at the CORTELL. coats of the babe, which she was dressing at the time; she dropped the garment. The examina-tion of Asa Bush elicited nothing material be-yond the testimony of Mr. Coriell, which is contourised above.

yond the testimony of Mr. Coriell, which is epitomized above.

The Rev. Charles E. Little having been sworn, said—My wife woke me shortly after 12 o'clock; heard somebody pounding at the door, and a cry; saw a woman without her dress on standing below; she was exclaiming, "Oh! dear, let me in;" I inquired what was the matter and who she was, and understood her to say that there was trouble at Mrs. Currie's; I asked her what she had in her arms; she said Dr. Coriei.'s little Mary; I let her into the house, and inquired what was the trouble at the doctor's; ane said two men were there when she left—they had what she had in her arms; she said Dr. Coriel; sittle Mary; I let her into the house, and inquired what was the trouble at the doctor's; sne said two men were there when she left—they had arrive d just before she left; Mrs. Corie I had opened the door for them, and then cried, "Bridget, go for the doctor." I asked her what the men were doing, but she did not know whether the house was on fire or not; after I had lighted the lamp Bridget put the child on our bed and seated he self by the bedside; the first thing I noticed was the spot of blood on her skirt, which was about four inches from her waist, on her left side; the skirt looked new and fresh, and was somewhat muddy, as were her stockings; the bloody spot was from six to eight inches in diameter, and in one spot the blood looked fresh, as though not yet dry; when Bridget saw me looking at her skirt, she folded it under her and sak on it; I said I would go to Mr. Lowe's and obtain help, and then go to the Doctor's; Bridget went with me; I toid him there was trouble at Dr. Coriell; sjohn Lowe, Sr., and John Lowe, Jr., accompanied me to the house; I called out, "Mrs. Coriell, there are friends outside; don't be afraid;" there was no response, I entered the sitting-room and I noticed the smoke creeping out of the bed-room; Mr. Lowe brought some water, which I threw and had knees; after creeping along about four or five feet I put my hand upon the corpse of Mrs. Coriell; when I brought her body to the light I saw that she had been murdered; there was much blood on her neck and the upper part of her chest; the body was not yet cold when I saw that she had been murdered; there was much blood on her neck and the upper part of her chest; the body was not yet cold when I saw that she had been murdered; there was much blood on her neck and the upper part of her chest; the body was not yet cold when I saw that she had been murdered; there was much blood on her neck and the upper part of the bedsien; I went again to Mr. Hillyer's, and feathers were adhering to it. Mr. told her to make the prints of her teeth in the wax very lightly; she made it through the wax; I asked her again to make it lightly, and did not succeed in getting the impression; I saw an impression taken afterwards; I spoke with her the day following the inquest, in the morning; I accused her of the murder; I said, "It must have required a great struggle in your mind to resolve to kill Mrs. Coriell;" I said, "When you thought of Mrs. Coriell;" I said, "When you thought of Mrs. Corieli's kindness in taking care of you in your sickness, and of her little. thought of Mrs. Corieil's kindness in taking care of you in your sickness, and of her little child being left motherless, you must have felt your heart falling you when you went for the knife to kill her; and when Mrs. Coriell took the knife in her hand to defend herself, and you saw the blood gushing from her wound, your heart must have failed you, Bridget; and when you saw her driven from one room to another, and there with the knife and chair, you required there, with the knife and chair, you pounded her; and when you took the lamp, and threw it in the bed to fire it, and thought of what you

It in the bed to fire it, and thought of what you had done, it must have grieved you;" her reply was, "And do you say I did it?" She repeated it, and raising her voice, said, "If you know I did it, make your affidavit;" she said she knew we wanted to hang her; her dress was soiled at the bottom; I saw a skirt in her room having a spot of blood on it, and three feathers attached to the blood; it was lying on the bed; when I saw her at my house, my first impression was she was insane; after I heard her speak, I knew she was not. knew she was not.
Mrs. Elvira Little, wife of the Rev. Mr. Little, corroborated her husband's testimony, and after Messrs. Cyrus Lowe, John H. Lowe, and Mrs. Harriet Hillyer had been examined, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.—N. Y. Tribune.

CHINA COMING NORTH.

PROBABLE INVASION OF EUROPE FROM THE "CEN-TRAL PLOWERY LAND",-THE NEW ZEALANDER

From the Paris Siecle, May 9. No one is ignorant that the Univers and its partisans devote themselves to the work of the redemption of the young Chinese with almost as much zeal as to the support of the Pontifical Zouaves. M. Veuillot, in order to overcome the luk ewarmness of the faithful with regard to the young pagans of the Celestial Empire, finds an argument which at least has the merit of novelty: of novelty:-

"One day," says he, "the Orientals will have the arms of the West, one day some baptized prince will go there to furnish himself with £ od for cambon, and will sow military seed there; one day some Chinese sovereign will purchase the flower of the learned schools of Europe, and that select body will without difficulty abjure Christianity and the European country. Then old Europe will see conquerors come from those distant lands where her not willing to carry baptism to them; they will come and take it."

Let us consider ourselves warned. A Chinese invasion is suspended over our heads!

AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN THE WAR,-The official eturns of the losses in the Austrian army during the war of last summer are as follows:-Officers, 587 killed, 1505 wounded, and 483 missing; men, 10,407 killed, 27,805 wounded, and 43,264 missing. Total officers and men:—10,994 killed, 20,310 wounded, and 43,747 missing. Total casualties, 84,051. The number of casualties per 1000 in the field in each corps was as follows:-Among the infantry officers the proportional numbers per 1000 were 64 killed, 170 wounded, and 53 missing. Among the men in the infantry the proportional numbers per 1000 were 32 killed, 86 wounded, and 131 missing.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Financial and Commercial Report to 12 o'clock. By the Atlantic Cable.

FRANKFORT, May 22 -At a very late hour last night, sales of United States Five-twenties were

night, sales of United States Five-twenties were made at 77%.

London May 22—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 93; Eric Railroad shares, 42%; Illinois Central, 76%; United States Five-twenties, 72%.

Liverpool. May 22—Noon.—Cotton is tending downward. The sales for to-day will be about 8000 bales. Middling uplands 11d; middling Orleans, 17%d., Other articles, including Breadstuffs, are unchanged. stuffs, are unchanged.

Antwerp, May 22—10 A. M.—Sales of Petroleum have been made this morning at 43f.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] Commercial Advices to 2 o'clock.

London, May 22-2 P. M.-American securi-ties are quoted at this hour as follows:-U. S. Five-twenties, 72%; Illinois Central, 76%; Erie Ralirozó, 42%; Liverpool, May 22-2 P. M.-The Cotton Mar-

ket is quiet and steady at the opening quota-Breadstuffs—The market is generally quiet. Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 30s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western.

Marine News. LIVERPOOL, May 22-2 P. M.-The ship Sardis, Captain Cunningham, sailed from Newport, Wales, for San Francisco to-day. The ship Sur-prise has also saile i for San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON PENIANISM. Cardinal Cullen, in a pastoral on the devo-tions peculiar to the month of May, read in the various churches and chapels of the diocese of Dublin last Sunday, alluding to Fenianism, says:—"Reverend brethren, I beg of you to use your influence during this month to banish every remnant of Fenianism from your re-spective parishes. Those who took part in that uphappy system must now see that, while they every remnant of Fenianism from your respective parishes. Those who took part in that unhappy system must now see that, while they rejected all triendly advice, they put their lives at the mercy of spies and informers, the most wicked and degraded class of human beings. Exhort all who have been led astray, and who have incurred the censure of the Church by joining a secret organization, to retrace their steps, to seek for absolution for their transgressions, and to determine to shun for the future all those societies which are so wisely condemned by the Church. When those who have gone astray show signs of true repentance, the Church will act as a tender mother towards them. While condemning the evil deeds of secret societies, from which we may expect nothing good, we cannot be indifferent to the sad and falling state of our country. The people are still flying from the land, and nearly 3,000,000 of its people have emigrated; our towns and villages are decaying, trade and commerce are at a stand, ruin and desolation are spreading on every side. Can such a state of things be amended by human wisdom, or are our rulers able to encounter such difficulties? The Scriptures say:—'Do not put your trust in princes, in the children of men, in whom there is no salvation.' But, dearly beloved, let us put our great confidence in God, and humbly invoke His protection. Let us recommend our country and ourselves to the powerful intercession of the blessed Mother of God, and our hopes will not be frustrated."

THE NORTH GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

debate on the draft Constitution for North Germany was continued. Herr Reicheusperger (Ultramontane) made a speech, in which he said that although in the North German Paritament he had opposed the passage of the draft, he should now vote in favor of it, because it was necessary that Germany should rally her

forces,
Herren Lowe (Left), Hoverbeck (Left), and
Lasker (National Liberal), then spoke, the two
former against, and the latter in favor of the
draft. The members of the Left voted against

Herr Bockum Dolffs' (Left) motion was rejected.
The whole draft of the Constitution was subsequently adopted by 226 against 9 votes.

RUSSIA. THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Emir of Bokhara has gone to Samarcaud and, fearing an attack from the Russian forces, has ordered fortifications to be erected. He is said to have invited English ce-operation for the reorganization of his army. He has broken off relations with the Russian authorities.

The relations of Russia with the Khan of Kho-kan are of an artical relations of Russia with the Russians. kan are of an extremely friendly character.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

THE "MONITEUR" ON THE INTENTIONS OF FRANCE. The Evening Moniteur, in its bulletin of May 8

The Evening Moniteur, in its bulletin of May 8, reviews the various phases of the Luxembourg question up to the present. It says:—
"Dusing the preliminary negotiations the Government of the Emperor, wishing to spare all susceptibilities, held itself entirely alsof. The Cabinets of the other powers exchanged opinions on the question, and agreed to recommend as a basis of arrangement the neutralization of the Grand Ducby, with the consequences which such a settlement would involve, including especially the evacuation of the fortress. Actuated only by ideas of moderation and disinterestedness, France agreed to this programme, thus giving a proof of her conciliatory disposition for which Europe will be grateful to her. The sentiments entertained by the powers allow the hope of a favorable solution."

THE FRENCH ARMAMENTS-COEPLAINTS OF AN OF-PICIAL ORGAN OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of

The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of May 8 says:—

"The prospects of the preservation of peace grounded upon the assembly of a Conterence, are somewhat overcast in consequence of trustworthy intelligence of the continuance of military preparations in France. This intelligence states that not only has the French army been raised to a full peace flooting, but that by the continued purchase of horses and the calling in of men, pursued on a scale far exceeding the exigencies of peace, it would seem to have been rendered it to take the offensive."

"The Prussian Government," adds the Provincial Correspondence, "while entertaining the most earnest wishes, and using every effort in favor of the maintenance of peace, cannot shut its eyes to the specesity of exercising serious precaution and vigilance. Up to the present Prussia has not called out a single man nor purchased a single horse; and she still fixes not merely her wishes, but her hopes, upon peace. Nothing, however, but a prompt and peaceful decision by the Conference can relieve this Government from the necessity of adopting those precautionary measures which the security of Germany and Prussia demand."

NAPOLEON'S COURT.

IMPERIAL RECEPTION AT THE TULLERIES-ROYALTY FROM GREECE, SWEDEN, AND JAPAN.

The reception at the Tulieries the evening before last was most numerously attended, comprising not only the members of the international jury and personages connected with the Universal Exposition, but the Ministers, dip.omatic body, the great officers and dignitaries of the Crown, and the principal celebrities of the arts, sciences, and fashionable world.

The imperial cortept entered the rooms about 10 o'clock, the Empress leaning on the arm of the King of the Hellenes: the Emperor with the Princes Mathide; Prince Oscar of Sweden and the Duke de Leuchteoberg together; Min Bou Tatou, brother of the Tycoon, and his two grand officers: the Princes and Princesses of the Murat family, and the Ambassadors and their wives.

Their Majesties, after having made the tour of the Balle de Marechaux, where they spoke to a great number of persons, took their places in the Salon d'Apollon, with the Court, and the Ladies invited, sessed is semi-circle around and behind them; while in the part of the room left free M'me Flossy and M. Bressant represented with talent and laste a little proverb of Octave Feuillet, entitled Four d'Omfre. After this performance, which scarcely issued halt an hour, their Majesties and the guests descended to the buffet, arranged at the end of the Galerie de in Faix, where conversations were prolonged for some time.

The Emperor and Empress withdrew about twelve, leaving the persons present delighted with the affability and condescension evinced by the august host and bestees. From Galignant's Messenger, May 9.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold

THE ASSEMBLAGE OF SOVERESONS. From the Paris Patrie, May 8.

The information which we receive permits us to confirm the news given of the approaching visits of sove-

firm the news given of the approaching visits of sovereigns.

The Prince Royal of Prussia is only waiting for the result of the Loudon Conference to come and fulfil, in Paris, his mission as President of the Prussian department of the Exhibition. Apartments for his Royal Highness are being prepared at the Embassy of that country.

At the end of the present month the Emperorl of Russia will eccort the Empress to Kissongen, whence he will proceed to Paris.

King William of Prussia is also to arrive in the first days of June. The King of Prussia will be lodged at the Thilerics, and the Emperor of Russia at the Elysse,

lysee, the Emperorand Empress of Austria will notarrive it after the departure of the sovereigns of Prussia and Russia.

Grand fetes are in process of organization. Mention is already made of those now being prepared by Count de Goltz, Baron de Budberg, and the Prince de Metternich. The municipality of Paris is also making arrangements for giving a suitable reception at the Hotel de Ville to its illustrious guests.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Steamer Wisconsin Burned - Twenty-five to Thirty Lives Lost.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 22.—Last night at 1 o'clock, the steamer Wisconsin was burned three miles from Cape Vincent, and twenty-five to thirty lives lost.

The boat was run ashore on Grenadier Island, above Cape Vincent, and all the passengers who obeyed the Captain's orders and remained on board were saved. The steamer belonged to the Northern Transportation line, and was up-

the Northern Transportation line, and was up-ward bound. The steamer will probably be a total loss. Among the persons lost were the mate, two engineers, and the steward.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, May 22.—The Northern Transportation Company have advices of the burning of the propeller Wisconsin, six miles from Grenadier Island, St. Lawrence river, last night. Twenty lives are reported lost, including the first mate, and both engineers.

MARINE DISASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Steamer Santiago de Cuba Ashore—Six Persons Drowned. ATLANTIC CITY, May 22 —The steamship San-

tiago de Cuba, from Greytown, Nicaragua, with 350 passengers, is ashore near here. Six persons were drowned while attempting to land. The passengers are now landing.

THE FENIANS.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CANADA PREPARING-AN ARMY TO BE CONCENTRATED ON THE FRONTIER WITHIN A FEW WEEKS-FENIAN AVENGERS ON THE TRAIL OF MASSEY, THE INFORMER, ETC.

Troy, May 21.—Indications everywhere abound that that a new and formidable Fenian invasion is being rapidly organized, and that a large body of troops will be concentrated on the frontier within a few weeks, with a view to the seizure of Canada.

MONTREAL, May 21.—General Massey, alias Condon, is reported here in disgulse, and hiding from Fenian avengers. Two suspicious strangers arrived from New York to-day. At first they were thought to be detectives, but they are now believed to be Roberts' men on the traitor's trail. the traitor's trail.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The steamship Montana, for Panama, salled to day with \$\$21,655 in treasure, of which \$653,462 is destined for New York. The Montana carries to Panama 8500 barrels of flour.

Sailing of the China.

Boston, May 22.—The steamship China sailed at noon, taking 16 passengers for Hallfax and 99 for Liverpool. She also takes out \$185,000 in specie. A cold northeast rain storm prevails.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 22.—Cotton quiet at 27½c. for m ddings, Flour dull and declined 10c.; 4260 bols sold; State, \$10:65@13:70; Ohio, \$12:10@15:20; Western, \$10:50@14:70; Southern, \$12:30@18. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn quiet and without decided change. Oats Ic, lower; State sold at 90@91c.; Western, \$354:86c. Rye quiet; 1200 bushels sold at \$1:74@1:75. Provisions quiet and dull; new Mess Pork \$23:10; prime, \$19:12½@13:25. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, May 22 .- Stocks heavy. Chicago and NEW YORK, May 22.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 8876; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 42%; Erie, 62%; Cleveland and Toledo, 112%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 7876; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96%; Michigan Central, 109%; Michigan Southern, 684; New York Central, 9896; Hilhools Central, 1994; Cumberland preferred, 130; Missouri 68, 11546; Hudson River, 102; U. S. Ten-forties 96%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 108%; do. all others, 105%. Sterling Exchange, 109%; sight 10%, Gold, 1383%.

Ean Francisco, May 18.—Wheat quiet: choice \$2.10 @212. Flour firm at \$6.75@7. Legal tenders 74.

INOPPORTUNE REMINISCENCES. - The new Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Claughton) is wanted to live at Rochester, instead of in Essex, like his predecessor. But those who make the suggestion have hardly acted wisely (says a local paper) in coupling it with a recollection of the fact that the Bishop of Rochester who last resided in that city was beheaded. This was John Fisher, first Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; for that illustrious dame was his patroness. Fisher lost his head, as the only man then wearing the mitre who was independent and honest enough to refuse his signature to a statement that the marriage of Henry VIII with Catharine of Aragon was unlawful, and who would not join, at that monarch's demand, in denying the Pope's supremacy. He therefore fell a victim to his firmness and sincerity, and is entitled to respectful remem-Bishop Claughton was happier in brance. following Baxter at Kidderminster than Fisher at Rochester.

RE-ESTABLISHED. - The Hungarian Guard has ust been re-established. Formerly it consisted of young Hungarian nobles, who had the rank of lieutenant, and were subsequently transferred to the army. They were supposed to be educated for their profession during their service as Guards in Vienna. In 1848 the entire Guard took part in the Hungarian rebellion, and was subsequently dis-solved. It will in future be composed of officers who have served up to the rank of captain, and the appointments will be given as rewards for good service. The uniform of the Hungarian Guard is exceedingly handsome, consisting of a scarlet national costume, braided with silver, with a tigerskin thrown over the shoulders. The horse trappings are silver and green. General Haller, late Aulic Chancellor of Transylvania, has been appointed captain of this "Nobelgarde," as it is called.

A REWARD .- The Secretary of War in Engand has authorized a reward of £10,000 to Major Palliser for his improvement in projectiles, and another £5000 will be proposed in the next year's estimates.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH. Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 106½, a slight advance; 1864 5-20s at 105½, an advance of ½; 1865 5-20s at 106½, an change; August 7-30s at 106½, no change; and June 7-30s at 105½, no change. 59½ was bid for 10-40s; 109½ for 1862 5-20s, and 111½ for 6s of 1881.

City loans were unsettled. The new issue City loans were unsettled. The new issue sold at 1014, a slight decline.

at 51 94-100@52 1-16. no change; and Peensylvania Railroad at 514, an advance of 4. 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norris town; 584 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 39 for Elmira common; 13 for Catawissa common; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimorre, 374 for Philadelphia and Ba more; 274 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

Northern Central,
City Passenger Railroad shares were un
changed, Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 193,
no change; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh;
65 for West Philadelphia; and 124 for Hes-Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 163 was bid for Seventh National; 1324 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 544 for Commercial; 96 for Northern Liberties; 314 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; and 91 for Western.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52%, a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\). 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Susquehanna Canal; and 56\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—101 A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 1381; 1 P. M., 1381, an advance of 5 on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

#10000 Union Cl Bs., b5. 23

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111 [2111]; do. 1862, 1094@1092; do., 1864, 1052@106; do., 1865, 1064@1062; do., 1865, new, 1074@1084; do. 6s, 10-408, 994@992; do., 7:30s, Aug., 106@1062; do., June, 1052@1052; do., July, 1054@1052; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 1184@1182; do., July, 1864, 1184@1182; do. Aug. 1864, 1184@1182; do., October, 1864, 1174@1172; do., December, 1865, 1131; do., September, 1865, 1142; October, 1865, 1124; Gold, 1384@1382. Silver, 132@134.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupou, 111½@111½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109½@109½; do., 1864, 105½@106; do., 1865, 1064@106½; do. new, 108@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16½; May, 1865, 14½; August, 1865, 13½; September, 1865, 12½; October, 1865, 12½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.-The Floor Market continues very dull, and prices may be quoted nominally 25c. F bbl. lower. A sale of 1200 barrels Northwestern extra family was reported at \$12@14, for shipment, A few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at \$9.50@10, for superfine; \$12.50@14.50 for numers at \$9.50@10, for superfine; \$12.50@14.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$13@15 for Pennsylvania and Onto do. do.; \$16.50@17 for Cailfornia; \$17.60.17.50 for fancy St. Louis; and \$10.50@11.50 for extras. Rive ranges from \$5.50 to \$9.2 bbt. 11.60 barreis Brandywine Corn Meal sold for shipment, on terms kept secret.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being no demand, except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3.28, and a small lot of Pennsylvania white at \$3.50. Rive may be quoted at \$1.70@173 \$1 bushel. Corn—There is no improvement to notice; sales of 1000 bushels yelfow affort at

at \$1.70\tilde{6}1.73 \tilde{9} boshel. Corn—There is no improve ment to notice; sales of 1000 bushels yellow affoat a \$1.22, and 800 bushels Western mixed at \$1.5. Oats artiess active; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$220 Nothing doing in Barley; \$260 bushels Mait sold at \$1.30 Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. Barque Mary Edson, Ryder, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co. Baique G. B. Covert, Johnson, St. John, P. Wright & Son,

Son.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Washington, J. T. Justus.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, Casiner, Stickney &
Wellington,
Schr J. D. McCorthy, Simpson, Boston, J. G. & G. S.
Republier. Repplier. Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Boston. Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nut

Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutling.
Schr B. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, Boston, Scott & Son.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen,
Lockman & Co.
Schr C. Schr, Kennedy, Gardiner, New York and
Schnylkill Coal Coal.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Portsmouth.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Portsmouth.
Schr Scal, Podget, Salem, Bancrott, Lewis & Co.
Schr Hannibal, Fox, Newport,
Schr J., Raymoud, Lord, Providence, Connor & Co.,
Schr J., Raymoud, Lord, Providence, Connor & Co.,
Schr J., Church, Cash, Nantucket, Audenried, Norton
& Co.

& Co. schr C. Kienzle, Woodruff, Boston, schr E. Richardson, Thompson, Portsmouth, Sulfolk

Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, Portsmouth, Suifolk
Coal Co.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey. Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey. Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Faikenberg, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Faikenberg, Providence, Captain,
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, New London, Captain,
Schr M. Odlyer, Taylor, New London, Captain,
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Plymouth, Street & Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Somers, Newburyport, Castner,
Stickney & Wellington
Schr E. Castner, Jr., Robinson, Boston,
Schr S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, Boston,
Schr J. Diverty, Carroll, Hartford, Rommell&Hunter,
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Roxbury,
do.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Roxbury,
do.
Schr W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,
St'r W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,
St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr Mary E. Banks, Smith, 6 days from Charleston.

with iumber to captain. Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, from Boston, with mose.

with lumber to captain.

Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartiett, from Boston, with mdse, to captain.

Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartiett, from Boston, with mdse, to captain.

Schr Fly, Fennimore, from Lynn,
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston,
Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, from Boston,
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston,
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston,
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, Irom Boston,
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, Irom Boston,
Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, from Boston,
Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, from Boston,
Schr B. T. Trudell, Barrett, from Boston,
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, from Boston,
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, from Boston,
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, from Boston,
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston,
Schr W. V. Cook, Fpikenburg, from Boston,
Schr Seal, Podget, from Miliville,
Schr Lady Emma, Saedecor, from Georgetown,
Schr Extra, Taylor, from Georgetown,
Schr Extra, Taylor, from Georgetown,
Schr Dosan Wave, Baker, from Providence,
Schr Cean Wave, Baker, from Providence,
Schr Gen Hangle, Adams, from Gloucester,
Schr Henry May, Franklin, from East Weymouth,
Schr Lucy Church, Cash, from Nantucket,
Schr C. E. Eimer, Haley, from Roxbury,
Schr G. Hensle, Woodruff, from Naw York,
Schr Henrella, Seisey, from Norwich,
Schr Henrella, Seisey, from Norwich,
Schr Triumph, Chester, from Fajrhaven,
Schr J. H. Barslet, Harris, from New London,
Schr J. H. Barslet, Harris, from Mammer, with mdse, to J. D. Rooff.

Ourrespondence of the Philadelphia Ecchange.

more, with mase, to J. D. Rhon.

Opproximately a superior of the Philadelphia Ecchange.

Liewes, Del., May 20-8 P. M.—Barque Monitor, from Liewes, Del., May 20-8 P. M.—Barque Monitor, from Liewes, Del., May 20-8 P. M.—Barque Monitor, from Matanxas for Phila Hoon.

Brigs H. Houston, from Matanxas for Phila Hoon.

Brigs H. Houston, from Matanxas for Boston delphis, Mones Day, from Philadelphis for Boston delphis, Mones Day, from New York for Norfolk and Schr Thomas Ware, from New York for Norfolk arrived at the Hreak water this afternoon. Wind NE and stormy.

Ship Bessle Crosby, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool ath Inst.

Barque Pemtroke, Potter, from London for Philadelphia, was spokes ist 45, lon. 26, no date.

Brig Anna, Morrow, from Barbades, at 8t. Thomas Ship anna, Morrow, From Barbades, at 8t. Thomas Ship anna, Morrow, From Barbades, at 8t. Thomas Ship alternative and sailed for Ponce to load for Philadelphia 4th last. 4th inst. Brig Mansanilla, Magune, bence, at Portland 18th

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived, steamship Merrimac, from Sit Janeire.

History of our War Espionage.

Republican Government Police.

Mr. Lafayette C. Baker's Narrative of the Operations of the U.S. Detective Police During the Rebellion-Blows at Bounty-Jumping-How Jeff. Davis was Watched-Mrs. Cobb and President Johnson, Etc.

General Lafayette C. Baker, the well-known Chief of the Bureau of National Detective Police during the Rebellion, has published a volume presenting a record of the operations of his force, "so far as it is proper to make them known to the public."

General Baker is a native of New York, but at the outbreak of the war had been for some years a resident of California, where he was a prominent member of the Vigilance Committee in 1856. Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter he went to Washington to offer his services to the Government. offer his services to the Government. His ex-perience as a detective in California suggested the nature of his employment, and having been introduced to General Scott by the Hon. Piram Walbridge and the Hon. W. D. Kelley, he was authorized by the veteran Lieutenant-General to undertake a secret expedition to Richmond. It was essential to the success of the enterprise that his char-acter should be concealed not only from the enemy, but from our own troops, and the passing of the Union lines was not the least difficult part of his task. He failed twice, but was more fortunate the third time, when he crossed the Potomac near Dumfries, and after making his escape from two Confederate soldiers who had arrested him as a spy, pushed on afoot towards Manassas Junc-He was again stopped by the Rebels and sent to Brentsville, and after having been examined by Bonham and Beauregard, was forwarded to Richmond and imprisoned in an engine-house. On the way, however, he had managed to learn a good deal about the number and disposition of the troops.

General Baker proceeds to tell a very interesting story about an interview he had with Jefferson Davis during the war. As Mr. Davis

Jefferson Davis during the war. As Mr. Davis is now in New York, and may see this narrative, we hope he may tell us how much truth there is in it. The tale is neatly told, however, and will bear perusal.

Three additional days of monotonous life in my lot were passed, when I was summoned into the presence of Davis. He sat by his table writing, with his back towards the door, while nearly opposite, reclining upon a lounge half asleep, and looking much like a man who had imbibed strong drink too freely, was Rebert Toombs. He roused himself as I entered, to listen to my examination by the President, who, laying down his pen, turned to President, who, laying down his pen, turned to me, and said:"Have you any other way of proving that

your name is Munson, excepting the letters tound in your pocket?" "I am not acquainted here, Sir, and do not know any one." Davis resumed his writing for a few moments, then said:-

"Do you know how far they are running the cars on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad?"
"I don't know. I have not been on that side. "Do you know whether they are running the cars on the Leesburg road?" "I do not."

"How many Yankee troops do you think there are in the vicinity of Washington?"

'I have heard that there are one hundred and twenty thousand, but have no means of knowing whether it is true,"

"I suppose you know who commands them?"
"I believe General McDowell does."
"You say you are originally from Knoxville. Can you give me the name of any persons whom you know there?"

"It has been a good many years since I lived in Knoxville, but I remember some persons who were there when I left."

were there when I leit."

I gave the names of several men whom I knew resided in that city.

"Would they know you?"

"I think so, though a residence of eight years in California has no doubt changed me very much, If I should see them, I think I could make them remember mo."

I had taken the name of Munson, because I had learned that several families of that name belonged in Knoxville, and the son of a Judge Munson had been in California, whom I could represent.

represent.

Davis rang a bell, a messenger appeared, and, taking a name, left the room. I suspected at ouce his errand. He was despatched for somebody from Knoxville, to identify me, if my story were true. The orisis in my affairs had some. I concluded the game was up, and my some. I concluded the game was up, and my vocation gone. It was a moment of great an xiety, and my thoughts were intensely active with the possibilities of escape from the snare in which I seemed to be caught. Davis continued writing, and Toombs closed his eyes. The messenger left the door alar, and, unobserved, I drew my chair nearly in front of it, to gain a view of the outer half. In it, on a small table, were blank cards on which those who called to see the Confederate President wrote their names, and sent them by an orderly, before they were admitted to an audience with him.

him.

Soon the messenger with a stranger entered the hall. The latter wrate his name, and handed it to the orderly, who came in where I was sitting. I raised my hand to take the card, and he stopped to give it to me, when I glanced at the name, and made a motion to have it laid on Davis' table. The Rebel Executive did not observe this, and Toombs was apparently asleep. The orderly put the card before him, was directed to admit the visitor, and retired. The Knoxville min came in, and turning towards him with a look of sudden recognition, I rose, grasped his hand, and exclaimed:—

"Why, how do you do, Brock?"
Toomos raised himself up, and nodded to Davis, who said:-"Be seated, sir. Do you know this man?"

Brock was taken by surprise, but not to ap-pear ignorant before the President, replied:— "Yes, I know him, but I can't call his name

now."

'My name is Munson, of Knoxville. Don't, you remember Judge Munson's son who went to California?" 'What! Sam Munson ?"

"That's my name."
"Oh, yes," said Brock, turning to Davis, "now remember him. Yes, I know him very well."
"Do you know his people there?" asked Davis. "I know his father, Judge Munson, very well."
Toombe stood up and said, "That will do, si,
that will do;" and Brock walked out of the

Toombs then drew a chair close to Davis, and